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IGIOUS DEPARTMENT.

CAUSE OF THE JEWS.

From the London Jewish Expositor.

from the Journal of Rev. L. War.
[Continued from page 89.]

Oct. 1817.—The character and the spirit of the remnant of Israel, resident in Prussia, exhibits an appearance altogether dissimilar from that of any other people perhaps on the face of the earth. The rabbinical opinions and system of Judaism, almost disappeared, and the commercial spirit, composed of men of more education and liberality of sentiment than the mass of trading Israelites. The distinction between these distinctions is, doubtless, to be traced to the character and writings of Moses Mendelschom, who passed his life at Berlin, and rose by dint of industry and the force of no ordinary capacity, to a degree of literary fame and personal distinction which no Jew perhaps has attained since the times of Abarbanel and Maimonides. He is honored by his Jewish brethren as a prophet, but a Christian would see more in him than of Luther in that part of his character. His works are much read by the Jews in Germany, but from the example I have seen, he is not the man to lead them from Moses to Christ, as he does not seem to recognize the divine legation of Jesus; we know from the best authorities cannot believe in the latter. His views go a step farther, they very generally acknowledge that Christ was a prophet and even greater than Moses, but suppose both to have been competitors to discover and lay down the rules of moral obligation, and even to exercise mutual love, and worship God acceptably by the force of their natural powers. I think as little of the necessity of a revealed divine principle in the soul, as I do of the necessity of old, when he first acknowledged Christ as "a teacher sent from God." It is something, that they allow much, for like the woman of Samaria, they are in the same case; as they also acknowledge a Messiah to come, they may, when they are freed of sin, say, "Is not this the Christ?" The philosophical spirit they have inherited from the reasoning and principles of Mendelschom, has led the greater part of the Berlin Jews to reject the use of the Talmud; and a considerable party has been formed under the denomination of "Reform Jews," for whose use a splendid synagogue has been made at the expense of the most wealthy and respectable members of them. In this, only parts of the Talmud are read in Hebrew; and great part of the service, and the singing and preaching is in German; this place was formed of three rooms laid together, the divisions of which, seem retained for the separation of the parts. This is dissimilar to the mode of worship which has yet existed among the Jews, and is a nearer approximation to a cathedral service than any other. Some objections was at first made to this innovation, on the part of government, but neither Jew nor Christian; but it continued to continue unmolested, and the synagogue is comparatively deserted. I have heard since I left Berlin, that attempts are making to extend the principal practices of this body, and that several have been sent to Paris, Geneva, and other places; for the truth of this I cannot vouch, but nothing is more probable than that Satan, the great master of dissimulation, "who say they are Jews and do not, but do lie," should be ready to do any work, and set up any service to keep this people in legal bondage, and to keep their minds from the simplicity of Christ. He will doubtless allow his agents as a prophet, if by so doing, he can induce him to a level with Mahomet, and Moses, and to obviate the consequences of his reception as a sacrifice, and King in Zion: but we know of his devices shall prosper: even this will doubtless be overruled to the breaking down of the partition. Many thinking Jews are not satisfied with this substitute for a synagogue, and the highest opinion of the moralists of the gospel, read it in secret at home, to their children;—but of its life power, have as yet no notion. So true is it, that no man can call Jesus Lord, but the Holy Ghost. I conversed in one of the four Jews of this description: the first, a student of theology in the university; the second, a magnetizing physician; the third, a student in philosophy, and natural; and the fourth, a merchant who had more sense than the others. Their opinions, taken together, would build a little Babel, but would not reach to one stone of the true Jerusalem: not one had any knowledge of sin or redemption; all conceived religion to consist in the compass of reason and human power, and justification to be by the merits of man alone. The philosopher of Hesiod *Les Dieux ont mis la sagesse la sueur, and he must climb heaven by labor, and that which is placed on Ossa would give him no elevation.* The physician thought of bringing down the heavenly spark of fire by friction and vibration of his states, and impregnate the water of life with the powers of life. The merchant thought himself the only righte-

us man in Berlin, because he never asked more for his go than he intended to take. His words and motto were, "Gardez ce qui est droit, sâtes ce qui est juste c'est la religion." The theologian seemed never to have heard of Adam or the fall, nor had he any notion of the necessity of an atonement. He considered sacrifice not as typical, but as temporal, and salvation wholly within the powers of man in his present state. How would the great apostle have exhorted them all, that with one accord they should turn from these lying vanities, to the service of the living God! that they should look to Christ, the true serpent, and live. But this they will do no more than their fathers in the desert, till they feel the bite of the scorpion; they are perishing through unbelief and lack of knowledge. They would listen to any who came in their own name, under the guise of reason and philosophy, but they still stumble at the stumbling stone. The veil is yet untaken away in the reading of Moses, and the latter rain must descend to prepare their minds to receive the gospel-seed. To reason with them in their present state, is only plowing among flints, and reaping pebbles; but even of these stones, God can raise up children unto Abraham, and we ought to plead his promises; there is an open door and he can make it effectual. Many young Jewish students in the university came to me in the mornings, acknowledging that they were not satisfied with the religious instruction of the schools, and many were certainly well disposed to hear further of the matter. Our stay did not permit of all that might have been done in this way; there are young men of real talent and research among the younger students, who might be rescued from the errors of the German system, and brought into the school of Christ if judicious means are adopted. All the above characters received the gospel in Hebrew with thankfulness, and before that ark their several dagons may fall, which God of his mercy grant, for Christ's sake. Our visit to Berlin, will not, I believe, soon be forgotten; the attention of the Jews is roused, they treated us with respect and attention, nothing of ill will appeared, and it pleased God to overrule the only untoward circumstance that occurred, to be the means of prolonging our stay, and obtaining introductions, we might otherwise have sought in vain. Of these facts, I must shortly speak. Mr. Solomon's father-in-law pursued us to Berlin with a paper executed at Hamburg, for the divorce of his daughter. He applied for the dispatch of his business to the builder of the above synagogue, at whose house we gave him a meeting, and it was there agreed, that Mr. Solomon and Mr. Cox should go to Hamburg, that if the daughter was willing to live with her husband she should attend him to Russia, and be no further a burden to her family, but that if she positively refused to live any more with her husband unless he abjured Christianity, the divorce should take place. In the course of this arrangement, which took several days, the elder of the synagogue was so satisfied of the sincerity and rectitude of our conduct, and had such proofs of the contrary behaviour in our opponent, that he shewed every possible kindness and attention during the absence of Solomon. I dined twice at his house in company with other very respectable Jews, with whom I had the opportunity of speaking freely. One of these requested to see me again, and one morning brought a paper, desiring a written answer; these will speak for themselves; and as I was laid under no obligation of secrecy, I have no objection to their appearance in public for the benefit of Jew and Christian—such discussions amicably conducted must do good to both; and such concessions, as these papers contain, are surely encouragements on which to build a reasonable hope of future success, in a labor of love which requires not only the faith of Abraham, but the fervor of Paul, and the patience of Job himself. It can only be carried on by a zeal which no difficulties can abate, and a hope which no disappointment can extinguish! The very circumstances which I have described above, afford, as I conceive, an opportunity most favorable to the partial introduction of the gospel: received as it would be among other systems, it would triumph over them: the diversity of character among the Jews in various places, requires indeed, as much versatility of mind, and knowledge of man, as Paul carried with him to Corinth, Ephesus and Athens. The modern missionary will often have to contend with dissipation and superstition. He will find silver shrines, though not inscribed to Diana, and many altars to an unknown God, in other places than Athens; and if permanent missions are sent to the Jews, the qualities of the person should be suited to the place. The Dutch and the Germans differ as widely as those who frequented the market, and the Arcopagus of old time. A man of easy manners and evangelical sentiments, might do much at Amsterdam, but a philosopher and a logician must be sent to Berlin, whom experience and spiritual discrimination has taught to lay down his theories and his problems at the foot of the cross. The best religion of the city, is Cæsar's household; the people are rather idolaters of Luther, than spiritual worshippers of Christ.

From the London st Magazine for April.

PORT OF IDON SOCIETY.

On Wednesday March 18, 1818, a most crowded and resplendent meeting was held, pursuant to a notice published in our last Number, at the of London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, for a new institution for the benefit of sailors, nominated "The Port of London Society for promoting Religion among Merchant Seamen." Benjamin Shaspe, M. P. was called to the chair. R. Aarten, Esq. stated at large the object of the meeting, and urged it by a variety of able and forcible arguments upon the attention of all classes present. The Revs. Collyer and Rippon; the Rev. Mrs. Wovles, Ivimey, Hoby, Harper, St. Hyatt and Evans, with Messrs. Cowdennings, Munro, and other gentlemen, all addressed the meeting upon the important and interesting features of such a society—the advantages likely to accrue from its operations, and the obligations which all who value the souls of men owe to themselves under to promote it. A liberal subscription was opened. The numerous assembly departed at a late hour of day highly gratified with the accounts they had received, and with the new and interesting measure of Christian benevolence which had been proposed to their attention.

From the Report of the Provisional Committee it appeared, that full reliance on the public liberality, a \$ is already purchased, and in a fortnight of preparation for the principal oft of the Society, namely, *the preaching the gospel twice every Sunday to the Sea upon their own element.* The vessel, ich is nearly 400 tons, is capable of accommodating from seven to eight hundreders; and it is confidently hoped, that a large number of sailors will be found w to avail themselves of the opportunity furnished for their benefit, and promising important and inestimable results.—minister who was present related the following anecdotes:—

The first related to *solitude for the safety of human lives* such a sense of religion, upon the minds of sailors, would promote.—Sailing from the island of Jersey in a heavy sea, the minister remarked a conversation between the man at the helm and the sailors, whether they should be able to clear the point of the Carber rocks, without making another tack; when the captain gave orders that they should put off, in order that they might run no risk. The minister dressing the captain, said, "I am happy to find that we have so careful a commander." The captain replied, "It is necessary I should be very careful, because I have souls on board. I think of my great responsibility; and that should anything happen through my carelessness, that I should have a great deal to answer for; but should an accident occur after I have taken all the care I can, then I shall not be accountable." He added, "I wish never to forget, Sir, that souls are very valuable." The minister turning to some of his congregation who were upon deck with him, said, "The captain has preached me a powerful sermon; I hope I shall never forget, when I am addressing my fellow-creatures on the concerns of eternity, that I have souls on board."

The next anecdote was to illustrate the advantage of sailing with pious sailors, from the confidence would inspire in the minds of passengers the time of danger. — A captain in the vest of England distinguished for his decided piety, and for the decorum of his ship/company, had several passengers on board, among whom was a captain in his Majesty's Navy, and his family. A storm coming on, the lady was exceedingly alarmed, when her husband endeavored to calm her mind by the following address: "You need not be afraid, for captain — has been to prayer, and the mate is gone to pray; and I understand that so soon as the sailors can be spared, they are all going to pray; so that there is no danger of our being lost."

It was understood that this was said seriously, from a persuasion that God would hear and answer the prayer of his servants. It might be certainly expected, that should religious instructions be conveyed to the minds of this class of the community, that many human lives will be saved; as there can be no doubt but many accidents arise from the irreligious spirit and conduct of profane and inebriated sailors.

ANECDOTE.

A mother was lately describing to her little boy (who is about seven years of age) the idols which heathen nations worship as gods. 'I suppose, Mamma,' said he, 'that these heathens do not look up to the same sun and moon and stars which we do.'—'Yes, my dear, they do.'—'Why then I wonder,' replied he, 'that they do not think that there must be a *better God* than these idols.'—Does not this little incident throw an interesting light on the following passages of holy writ, as containing a sentiment palpable and obvious, even to the understanding of a child? Rom. i. 20. 'For the invisible things of Him from the creation of the world are clearly seen, being understood by the things which are made, even his eternal power & godhead, so that they are without excuse.'—Heb. iii. 4. 'Every house is builded by some man, but he that buildeth all things, is God.' [Evang. Mag.]

AMERICAN MISSION IN CEYLON.

— From the Panoplist.
*Extract from the Journal of the American
 Missionaries at Tullipally, in Ceylon.*

Jan. 23, 1817.—Two Brahmins from a neighboring parish called on us, to converse on the subject of religion. Spent two or three hours in conversation with them; read to them the fortieth chapter of Isaiah, and the first of Genesis. One of them was the most intelligent Brahmin we have seen. He did not attempt to defend the practice of idolatry; said he worshipped the true God; admitted that the people, in consequence of their ignorance and in compliance with the custom of their forefathers, worshipped idols, and that the Brahmins joined with the people that they might obtain from them a support. He said their *book of wisdom* taught them to worship one God, and contained many things similar to those we read and related to them from the Bible, and that he thought it desirable that the *book of wisdom* should be known and regarded by the people. We lent him a part of a Tamul Bible, which we could not spare without inconvenience to ourselves, which he said his son would attentively read.

What the real sentiments of these Brahmins are, or what their object was in coming to us, we know not. Many of them will occasionally, in private, make such concessions as these Brahmins made. Reference is often made to their *book of wisdom*, which they say contains very sublime sentiments, and very different maxims from those observed by the people. This book is known only by name to most of the Brahmins. We have endeavored in vain to obtain a copy for our perusal.

Monday, 27—On Saturday our brethren and sisters Richards and Meigs visited us. Yesterday our little church, consisting of seven persons, united for the first time on missionary ground in celebrating the ordinance of the Lord's Supper. Brethren and sisters Meigs and Poor dedicated their two infant daughters to God, in the ordinance of baptism. All the services of the day were interpreted into Tamul. The curiosity and attention of the audience, consisting of about seventy persons, appeared to be considerably excited. Many circumstances affecting ourselves as individuals, and our missionary work, conspired to make this a joyful occasion.

Sabbath, Feb. 9.—Having no meeting at Mallagum in consequence of the absence of the magistrate, D. Bast, Esq. we went out into the parish to speak to the people wherever we could find them. We found them much engaged in gathering in the harvest. At two places spoke to about seventy persons. We explained to them the nature of the harvest that will come at the end of the world. Some listened attentively; others scoffed.

To prevent repetition we remark, that our routine of service on the Sabbath has been usually as follows: morning prayers, accompanied with singing and reading the Scriptures in Tamul, at eight o'clock. Preaching in our house at ten, A. M. the number present, on an average, about fifty. Preaching at Mallagum, two miles south of Tiliipally, at 12 o'clock, to an audience of from 20 to 60. Owing to different causes, our preaching at Mallagum has been much interrupted. At half past 4 P. M. we have preached alternately at three houses in different parts of the parish.— This service is usually better attended than either of the others. After preaching we have more or less conversation with the people. In the evening we give instruction to the different members of our household.

Saturday, 15.—This is a celebrated day among the heathen. It is the season of their annual bathing in the sea, at a place about two miles from Tillipally. This practice appears to have originated from some fable contained in their system of mythology. The people, however, tell us very different stories on the subject. By attending to this ceremony they hope to wash away their sins, and obtain some favor. Early this morning we went to the place of bathing. Thousands of people were assembled from different parts of the district of Jaffna. Before they bathed, they received a string from the Brahmins. After bathing they made some small offering, either of money or fruits, before the idols, and received a portion of ashes from the excrement of the cow, considered by them as sacred, which they rubbed upon different parts of their bodies. In every direction we saw many idols of different sizes, to which the people were making offerings. In the most conspicuous place upon the beach, which appeared to be the central point for the whole multitude — But it is a shame to speak of the disgusting evidence that impurity and blood are the natural attendants on idolatry.

As many persons as could hear at once gathered around us, to hear our conversation. We endeavored to make them acquainted with that fountain which the Lord has opened for sin and for uncleanness.— Some endeavored to defend the practice of idolatry, and disputed much among themselves how they ought to answer us. Some asked many questions concerning our religion. Others, who appeared to have sufficient knowledge to discover the futility of their own superstition, observed, that neither we nor they know what will be

hereafter; therefore, we have nothing to do, but to take care of ourselves in this world. Many were displeased at our presence, and would have insulted us, had they not been restrained by fear. When we go among the people on such occasions, and many come around us, generally one or two come forward as speakers. If they do not defend their cause well, or are brought into difficulty, others come to their assistance. But most frequently they begin to dispute among themselves. We can but very seldom converse with the Brahmins in the presence of the people, as they studiously avoid public conversation.—These remarks may serve as a general description of the manner in which we are received, when we go where multitudes are assembled.

Sabbath, 23.—As we were closing public worship at our house, a man in the neighborhood fell from a well-sweep and broke his leg. Being notified of the event by his distressed relations, we went immediately to his relief, and brought him to our hospital for surgical assistance. The native physicians have but little knowledge of medicine, and less of surgery. Some of our school boys ascribed his fall to his breaking the Sabbath. One of them in particular, exhorted the people, in view of this man's sad condition, to attend our meeting.

25.—A man in our neighborhood fell from a tree by which his collar bone and some of his ribs were broken, and his head badly bruised. As a person came for our assistance, we went, and found the patient in a very suffering condition. Many persons of a higher cast were present, in whose conduct we saw a fair specimen of the boasted morality of paganism. They refused to render any assistance to the sufferer, because he was of a lower cast than they were. In vain we entreated them to bring us a bed, or a basket, in which the man might be carried to the hospital. We embraced the opportunity for contrasting the nature and tendency of their religion with Christianity. At length, some of them appeared to be ashamed of this conduct, and assisted in putting the man into our carriage, and in bringing him home.

26.—This afternoon another man was brought in, with a broken thigh, and a bruised head, occasioned by a fall from a high tree. His wounds are bad, and we fear he has received some internal injury. We know not what the Lord intends, by casting so many of these distressed objects upon us. We hope it is that we may effectually point them to the great Physician of souls.

March 4th.—This day Mr. Mooyart visited us, and brought with him John De-wasagayan, a young Malabar from Tranquebar, who was one of Dr. John's pupils. He is an intelligent, pious man, and has the superintendence of several schools at Tranquebar, which are under the care of Dr. Camerer. He converses well in English, and has given us much valuable information on the subject of schools among the heathens.

6/A.—For several weeks past, we have had exceeding great and unexpected rains. They have been very destructive to the crops which the people were gathering, particularly to the rice, which is as bread corn to this people. Many cattle have died in Jaffna, by exposure to the rains, and for want of food. Mr. Glenie with his family has been driven from his temporary residence at Cangasantory, on the seashore, by the rains, and will tarry with us a few days, till he can remove to Jaffnapattam. As he will not return to Cangasantory again, he gives us permission to remove from that place to Tillipilly his buildings, which he has generously given us to be prepared for a hospital, which we much need at present.

18th.—A promising young man from a Dutch family at Jaffnapatam, who speaks the Tamil fluently, came to reside with us on trial, to assist brother Warren in attending on the sick. The assistance of some one is necessary, that brother Warren may devote more time to the more important duties of the mission.

20th. Rev. Mr. Glenie and his family are about to remove to Point de Galle.— He presented us, for the use of the mission, a number of Tamil and English books. Among them are fifteen New Testaments. This is a most valuable and seasonable present to us. We much regret Mr. Glenie's removal from Jaffna, but believe, however, that the place to which he is removed presents a wider field than this.

Friday, 21st.—In visiting the people this day, it happened that we came into the neighborhood of the Roman Catholics. We find that the influence of the Catholic priest, who visits the parish occasionally, is very great. Some listened attentively to our conversation; but said they were afraid to come and hear our preaching, lest they should offend the priest.

The case of Supayer, a young Malabar, from Jaffnapatam, of about nineteen years of age, has become interesting to us. He is the eldest son, the favorite of his parents, who have high expectations respecting him. His father, who is a man of considerable property, placed Supayer under our care about three months ago, to be instructed in the English language. He committed him to us in a very formal manner, and said that Supayer was no longer

his son, but ours. A few days before Supayen had visited us. He told us that in consequence of reading a few chapters in a Bible, which he received from a native Christian, he thought that the heathen religion was wrong, and he earnestly desired to become acquainted with Christianity. We had much interesting conversation with him, as his mind was awakened to very serious inquiry. He said he would request his father to permit him to come to school to us to learn English, though his principal object would be to learn the Christian religion. His conduct, since he has been with us, has been uniformly good. His modest deportment, and earnest desire to receive instruction, have induced us to encourage him to be much with us. We rejoice in the belief that he has felt, in some degree, the power of divine truth on his heart. A few weeks ago, when D. Hasty, Esq. was with us on a visit, Supayen took us aside, and told him in Tamil, as he (Supayen) understands but little English, that he had something to communicate to us. He was considerably agitated, and manifested a deep interest in what he was about to say. He said he had been examining the Christian religion, and being convinced that it was true, he wished to receive it. He learned from the New Testament, that no one could become a true disciple of Christ, unless he forsook father and mother, &c. he wished us to know that he was willing to leave all for Christ. When we explained to him the meaning of those passages, and told him that it was even his duty to continue with his parents, unless they endeavored to prevent his serving Christ, his mind was somewhat relieved. As his parents were heathens, he appeared to think that he must leave them, without reference to the treatment he might receive from them. Perhaps, however, he foresaw the storm which has since arisen. He has expressed a wish to be baptized. But for several reasons we think it best that he should not receive baptism at present.

Sabbath, March 23.—This is the anniversary of our arrival on the island. We have found it good to review the way in which the Lord has led us. We held our afternoon service at the house of a man who has been in the hospital for several weeks past, on account of some of his bones having been broken, but who has now recovered. As he was of a low cast, but few people attended. Many came and listened at a distance, but were either afraid or ashamed to come near. Others came and looked at us very scornfully, and passed by.

25.—At 7 o'clock, P. M. we heard in our neighborhood a loud noise of bells, horns, drums, &c. On inquiry, we found that it was at a temple dedicated to a devil, whose name is *Vayroven*, and that this was the season for the annual festival. Immediately, accompanied by our interpreter, we went to the temple. As we approached it unobserved, we saw the officiating Brahmin, a man with whom we once had some acquaintance in public, flee into an inner apartment of the building. We made many inquiries respecting their proceedings. Some of them conversed indeed like the votaries of the devil, and said that the same God who made heaven made hell also; and that hell would cry if some did not go to it, therefore they wished to go to hell! Others, after attempting to defend their practices, acknowledged that they had no good reasons to give, but the customs of their forefathers. The offering of the people consisted chiefly of fruits of different kinds. One man in the neighborhood, who prayed at this temple, successfully, as he supposes, for the recovery of a sick child, made a large offering. Having stated to them the Scriptural account of the devil, and some other truths, we returned home. The people recommenced their ceremonies, which were continued till nearly morning. We learn, that in almost every village a temple may be found dedicated to this imaginary devil.

March 26.—We have been obliged to suspend our school at Mallagum, for want of a proper schoolmaster. A few weeks ago we brought forward to the people of Mallagum a subscription paper, to procure money to build a school house. Contrary to our expectations 35 six dollars were subscribed. If the money be punctually paid, this will prove an encouraging event to us, and will be worthy of notice.

27.—Yesterday Mr. Poor went to Jaffna. While there, Supayen, who went to visit his parents two days ago, came to him in great affliction. A disaffected boy whom we dismissed from our school, told Supayen's father that Supayen had renounced the heathen religion, and had become a Christian. On this account his father was much enraged at him. He charged him not to go again to Tillipally, refused to give him any victuals, insisted on his attending the heathen ceremonies, and threatened to disinherit him if he did not obey. Supayen resolutely refused to worship at the temples, and told his father that he greatly desired to continue his studies at Tillipally. His father then confined him in a dark room. His mother, though much displeased with him, gave him a little rice, without the knowledge of her husband. Supayen made his escape, and related to Mr. Poor the circumstances of his case, and expressed an earnest desire to return to Tillipally. It was easy to state general principles of action from the New Testament, but difficult to give advice in this case. Mr. Poor did not attempt to dissuade him from returning to Tillipally; for as he had in a very formal manner been committed to our care, it appeared proper that we should have an interview with his father, before his son is taken from us. Supayen returned to Tillipally this evening.

Sabbath, 30.—At our afternoon service, which was held among the people, there appeared to be more than usual attention to the word. Several persons told us that they were ignorant, being deceived by their Brahmins, and wished for instruction. In the evening we had conversation with

several persons, who manifested a degree of interest in the discourse. They, like many others with whom we have privately conversed, confessed the folly of idolatry; that they continued in the heathen religion merely in compliance with custom, and said that they and many other people would soon become Christians. But we believe that Satan will not give up a subject without a struggle.

31.—Supayen's father sent for him to return home, saying that if he did not come immediately, he would come to Tillipally and take him. Supayen, without our knowledge, sent word that he could not go home at present. When he received the message from his father he came to us in tears, and pointed us to the latter part of the tenth chapter of Matthew as being applicable to his case. He pointed to the 34th to 39th verses inclusively, and said with much expression of feeling, "That very good."

April 1.—Met our brethren Richards and Meigs at Jaffnapatam to settle our annual accounts, and to attend to some other concerns relative to the mission. Were unanimous in our proceedings, and had a pleasant interview.

This morning a man was brought to our hospital, who had fallen from a tree, and was much injured. He ascribed his fall to the influence of the devil, to whom he has made no offerings of late.

MISSION TO THE TUSCARORAS.
Received with a cordial welcome.

We make the following interesting extracts, from the Twenty-First Annual Report of the New-York Missionary Society. [Rel. Int.]

The prospects of our mission among the Tuscaroras were never so flattering as at present. Immediately after the last annual meeting of the Society, Mr. Crane was licensed and ordained by the Presbytery of New-York, of the Associate Reformed Church, and being furnished with credentials and instructions from the Board, was forwarded without delay to the place of his labors. He arrived among the Tuscaroras on the 31st of May last, and was received with a most cordial welcome. An instance thereof, the missionary thus relates in one of his letters to the Board:—"As I was for the first time entering Tuscarora village, in search of the residence of Cusick, my interpreter, I proceeded till I came to a large company of Indians, who were sitting on the grass, refreshing themselves during the heat of the day. I rode up to them, and inquired if any of them could speak the English language. A young man answered in the affirmative. After receiving satisfactory information respecting Cusick, I took notice of the healthy, lively children, who were playing around their parents, and asked if they understood English. He said they did not. Having one particular object of my mission in view, I then inquired whether he wished them to learn it, and would send them to school, if they had a teacher. He answered that he would do it very gladly. I then made a few inquiries on the subject of their having a missionary among them. He informed me that they were destitute of a father at present, and had been so for some time. He observed, that the good Society in New-York had done many good things for them, and had long promised to send them a young father, to teach them about Jesus Christ; but that they were afraid that the good Society was discouraged with their wickedness, and would not do any thing for them. He added, that they had prayed lately very much for the great Spirit to incline the good Society to send them a minister. I then made myself known to him. He turned, and said a few words to them in his native language, and the whole group arose with every expression of joy. The grey-headed and the little child, seized my hands, and endeavored to manifest by their actions those grateful emotions which they could not express with their lips. Having never witnessed such scenes in Christian churches, I found it too affecting, and turned away from them, to give vent to the tears of gratitude and joy, & to express the petition which the circumstances excited."

"On Wednesday, the fourth of June, I met with the Council of the Tribe, and presented my letter of introduction, which was interpreted by Cusick. The Chief then arose, and addressed the people. Afterward he addressed himself to me, in a long speech; to which I made a general answer, expressing the good wishes of the Society; and in general terms, the object of my mission. The result was, a very cordial acceptance of me as their missionary, a dignified and feeling expression of their thanks to the Society, and to myself, and a promise on their part to do every thing in their power to encourage me."

In a communication recently made to the Board, the Missionary observes, "The attention to religion excited among many of the Tribe, who have hitherto been strangers to the power of God's salvation, has been a source of great satisfaction to the Christians. Those who are capable of instructing others, encouraged the young people to come to their huts, and spend their evenings in profitable conversation. I requested the members of the church to assemble together on the afternoon of every Saturday, for the purpose of encouraging each other, and examining and instructing those who might wish for it. This was followed by applications for admission to the church. The applicants were advised to wait some weeks, and the intervening time was employed in preaching on those subjects which related to their examination and preparation for participating the ordinances of Christ. The elders also were instructed relative to their duty, as officers in the church. After these arrangements were made, five women and two men came before us to confess their faith in Christ. They all passed through a rigid examina-

tion, and six of them received. It was thought advisable after the reception of one on account of youth. Her exercises of mind satisfactory. It appeared that she is some time persisted in the practical Christian duties with which she was acquainted, although she met with opposition and violent treatment from one of her sons. Three of those received were bad, and four of them were married.

"From the exaction and confession of these Indians, cannot but hope that they will adorn the doctrine of God our Saviour. They accepted a determination to adhere to the duty they had espoused, and to suffer pain all the evils which, as Christians, they reason to expect."

"The administration of the Lord's Supper was interesting solemn. The house was crowded, and countenances of all present appeared to express an inward sense of the vast distance of the scene before them. My interpreter, (who is not a pious man,) the of Cusick, my stated interpreter, was absent, was so much affected, as to be under the necessity of leaning on the support while speaking. While dispensing the elements, he sat and burst into tears. His brother wept. In the evening he came to see me, and told me I was much pleased with his conduct through the day, for he spoke with confidence and energy than he had done before. He answered, 'Yes, my breaks my heart.' I asked what broke heart? He said, 'The great mercy of God.' I was also informed that the members had felt a degree of tenderness on occasion; and I have some reason to cherish the hope, that impressions were on some which will be lasting and good."

The Board expended the last year, \$3349.63. They have appropriated \$600 for building a house for the accommodation of the Missionary Teacher, and commenced the purchase of a library for their use.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.
Tuesday, June 2.

The two Houses in Convention, His Excellency the Governor appeared, accompanied by his Council, and public officers of State, and delivered the following:

SECH:
Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of House of Representatives,

A REVIEW of that, and an examination of the existing circumstances of the Commonwealth can never be more pertinent or useful than on occasions like the present. The practical effects of laws upon society furnish the legislator with the most instructive and salutary lessons, and the safest guides for his future conduct. Laws, which time that so unerringly elopes the merit and demerit of every thing human, has proved to be adapted to the general circumstances of the people, command respect, and challenge perpetuation. And such laws to be the happy adaptation of the civil state of the Commonwealth, to our actual condition as to afford little room for legislative correction. The field of Legislation being thus narrowed, duties of the Legislature will be less onerous and you may pursue, with less divided attention, the melioration of the criminal code, and the promotion of objects of general utility.

HUMANITY has bewailed the miseries which crimes have light upon society: And the efforts of many individuals and of governments have been continued making to prevent their perpetration. Somewhat ingenious and learned men, particularly of late and present centuries, indulging in abstract views of the human character and of human rights, have proscribed all capital and corporal punishments, not only as cruel and sanguinary, unjustifiable and useless, but as tending to prode the crimes they were designed to prevent: A the origin of punishment has been referred to a spirit of domination, or to the malignant passions of men in power.

BECKVOLENT and humanity would delight in the idea that crimes punishments were speedily to terminate. Hophave even been cherished by many philanthropists in our own country, that under a mild and mitigated system of penal and criminal law, the utility of public punishments would diminish or cease. But deductions from the hypothetical rights of individuals, and the perfectibility of man, are too subtle and indistinct to be assumed as practical maxims of jurisprudence. If the right of a government to inflict a high degree of punishment be denied, it will be difficult to define a point at which the right to punish in any degree shall terminate.

MEETING the question upon the broad ground of Justice and public utility, the government of Massachusetts, maintaining the right to punish, has abolished many of the ancient laws which ordained the infliction of death as a punishment. An appeal to our present statutes will show that great improvements in favor of human weakness, have been effected. We can only, however, permit ourselves to boast an approximation to a due adjustment of punishments to the various grades of offences. Crimes are daily perpetrated; and much remains to be done. Even in the present improved state of our country, when the spirit of liberty, of philosophy, and of the Christian religion, have united to suppress vice and crimes, to mitigate the rigor of punishments and to endow them with a reformatory power, we painfully witness the protracted prevalence of vice and depravity: And it continues to be the indispensable, though irksome duty of Christian Legislature, to ordain punishment for crimes; and by good and wholesome laws, protect the persons and property of the orderly and virtuous, against the depredations and outrage of the unprincipled and audacious.

The utility of a concentrated system of penal and criminal law, in which punishment shall be graduated by the nature and aggravation of crimes, and adapted to the actual state of society and public sentiment, was duly appreciated by your immediate predecessors; and I have great satisfaction in adding, that a revision of the criminal code of this Commonwealth was, to the fullest extent, referred to a committee of three of our most learned and distinguished Jurists, designated by the Legislature in the month of February last; from whose talents and labor we may anticipate the most salutary results.

In advertising to objects of general utility, I limit my own views to inviting your attention to considerations of that character. The present period being a time of peace, the citizens not only of this State, but of the other States in this confederacy, are assiduously availing themselves of the moment to cultivate and improve the arts of life, and to augment the means of personal and social enjoyment. And it is worthy of particular remark, that in some, if not in most of the States, large appropriations of money have been made by their Legislatures to animate individual labor, and to give effect to combined enterprise. By a reference to the statutes of Virginia, it will be seen, that soon after the termination of the late war, a "Board of Public Works" was instituted, vested with full power to pledge that State in a limited rate, as a

party to any enterprise founded on public utility, that should be approved by the Board. By referring to the statutes of the State of New-York, of a more recent date, it will be found that the Legislature has assumed in behalf of that State, the construction of a Canal from Lake Erie to the confluence of the Mohawk river with the Hudson, and of another Canal to communicate with Lake Champlain and the last mentioned river.

It concerns of high import Massachusetts has not been accustomed to want decision or zeal. Her fiscal resources, liberated by the late repeal of the internal revenue laws of the United States, are various, and might be rendered productive. In the present state of peace and general prosperity, rich as she is in her agriculture, in her fisheries and manufactures, but especially in her commerce, and the redundant capacity of her citizens, she ought to feel herself, without the pressure of additional taxes on the great body of the people, amply competent to every object of general improvement and advantage that can offer itself to her patronage.

The project of cutting a canal through the peninsula of Cape Cod, has repeatedly engaged the attention of the Legislature. The magnitude of that object in relation not only to the coasting trade and commerce of this State, but of the United States, and the facility of communication it would afford, in the event of a war, between Massachusetts bay and the waters leading to ports on the Delaware, and in the Chesapeake, as well as to the contiguous States of Rhode-Island, Connecticut and New-York, unite in recommending the merits of the undertaking to thorough examination; whence motives may be eventually derived for the government of this State, and that of the United States, efficaciously to further its accomplishment.

To encourage industry, the great source of competence, and the friend of health and good morals, always merits the care of the Legislature. Improvement in the arts is progressive. And, besides that prepossessions in favor of established customs and practices oppose themselves to reform, most men are obliged to labor for subsistence, and pursue those plans of execution to which they have been habituated. In agriculture few individuals possess the means of instituting those extensive and elaborate experiments by which the powers of soil and climate are developed. Nothing perhaps can more decidedly evince the intelligent and guardian care of the Legislature over this interesting branch of political economy, than the establishment of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, and other institutions for the advancement of similar objects, together with the liberal grants of money from the Treasury, which have been made in aid of individual contributions. Through the agency of these institutions, and the persevering and generous efforts of the gentlemen by whom they are administered, a lively impulse has been imparted to Agriculture, and every portion of the State is flourishing under their general influence.

Among the numerous objects which at all times are interesting to the people & government of the Commonwealth, the department of the Treasury is one of the most prominent. Although by the adoption of the Constitution of the government of the United States, the several States have relinquished the most productive sources of revenue, yet from those branches over which the States retain a concurrent jurisdiction, a competent supply, not only for the support of government and the payment of the State debt, may be derived; but for extraordinary contingencies; and the occasional encouragement of any important branch of political economy, that may solicit the fostering care of the State.

At this time it merits particular notice, that for more than twenty years a considerable proportion of the money received into the Treasury has been derived from the payment of the interest, and part of the principal, of the United States stock belonging to the Commonwealth. Thus an amount of the six per cent. Stock of the United States, amounting in the year 1796, to eight hundred and thirty-two thousand, five hundred and thirty-four dollars, is reduced to twenty-four thousand, three hundred and sixty-two dollars and eighty-seven cents; which stock will be extinguished on the first day of October of the present year. The deferred stock, which in the year 1802, amounted to four hundred and sixteen thousand, two hundred and sixty-seven dollars, is now reduced to one hundred and seventy-four thousand, nine hundred and sixty-six dollars and forty-five cents. But by the arrangement of the United States Treasury, under the provisions of sundry acts of Congress, instalments of this stock are to be annually paid together with the interest, until the first of Oct. 1824, when this stock will likewise be extinguished.

From an estimate that has been communicated to me by the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, it appears, that extraordinary occurrences excepted, the balances of our standing taxes in the hands of Collectors and Sheriffs; the avails of the tax on banks; the sums arising from the payment of the interest and several instalments of the principal of United States stock; together with a small amount of interest to be received from sundry individuals who are debtors to the State, will enable the Treasurer to meet all the demands which will be made upon his department in the course of the current year. But inasmuch as the whole of the old six per cent. stock will be extinguished in October, and as it is probable that at least equal demands will be made upon the Treasury in succeeding years, a deficiency of revenue after the expiration of the present year may occur. And it is submitted to your wisdom, Gentlemen, whether some mode of supplying the demands and placing the finances of the State upon a stable and productive foundation should not in the mean time be devised? An arrangement of this nature will rise in importance should a reduction and extinction of the debt of the State be contemplated.

In selecting sources of revenue, all those considerations which appertain to so delicate a subject will undoubtedly have their merited weight in your deliberations. The farming interest has ever been disposed to contribute its share of the fiscal demands of the State; and on great emergencies when dangers have pressed on the Commonwealth, its efforts have been limited only by the occasion. The consequences, however of drawing revenue too copiously from this source, though first felt by the agriculturalist himself, operate remotely upon every class of society. Little objection can be urged against the moderate tax now laid on polls. But taxes on labor must increase its price, or be drawn from that portion of the product of it, which, to maintain the laborer in full vigor, ought to be appropriated to his subsistence. Taxes on polls, and real estates, susceptible of being only annually laid, and being slow and expensive in collection, must be circumscribed in amount. But revenue derived from trade and commerce, from duties on luxuries and on articles which are consumed or used only, or chiefly by the wealthy, while they admit of indefinite extension, are collected with promptness, with facility and little expense.

The Secretary will lay before you, Gentlemen, for your information, the report of a special committee of the House of Representatives in Congress on the subject of the claims of this Commonwealth against the government of the U. States, together with sundry accompanying documents; the consideration of which report was postponed till the next session. Although the merits of the Legislature, yet considering the nature and magnitude of the object for which the expenditures were incurred, the danger of menaced invasion at the period when a large proportion of the disbursements was required, upon a maritime frontier of more than five hundred miles in extent; the remarkable unanimity of sentiment which then prevailed among all classes of our citizens, and

the cordiality with which they united their efforts, and zeal in raising works of defence against a common enemy; and more especially the unhesitating manner in which the Legislature of the State were employed, as well for the defence of the ports, navy, and other property of the United States, as for the immediate defence of our territory and population, we may confidently presume, that the general merits of the claims of this Commonwealth against the government of the United States, will authorize a reimbursement of this expectation, we feel the greater confidence from witnessing the adoption of those liberal and comprehensive views of general policy, which have elevated the United States to their exalted grade in the scale of nations.

It is not deemed necessary, on this occasion, to advert to considerations, which have only a direct bearing on the subject in question. Nevertheless, Massachusetts may have had her share in the National Government; or, her great her sacrifices or valuable her contributions in supporting its existence and efficiency, in the spirit of amity and accommodation which pervaded the compact, we concede that she enjoyed an equivalent: And in estimating and remunerating her contributions and various efforts for the defence, she asks only the same measure of justice and equity, that has been observed, in analogous expenditures, towards her sister States.

That the constitution of the United States been productive of the most beneficial results, that the blessings resulting from it have exceeded the utmost hopes of the sages who framed the States which adopted it, are subjects of high gratulation and joy, and of devout gratitude to that Being who rules among the nations, to ensure a continuance of its blessings, the principles upon which it was founded, should be maintained in their purity. The primary intentions of many of its friends which have been an imagined imbecility in its frame, have been sided; and the severe trials it has sustained, amply demonstrate its tone and vigor, proofs of its strength, however, have been mingled with admonitions of its tendency to cumulate power by refinement and extension. And should the time arrive when the government of the States shall be merged in the general government, the catastrophe must probably be effected by the extension of constructive prerogatives. Whatever difficulties may occur in drawing between those rights which have been conceded, and those which are retained by the States, it is to be remembered, that on every question doubtful in point, touching the distribution of power, a favorable construction is due to the individual States, under a provision sacred, as it is decisive, that all powers not expressly granted be withheld.

In support of this doctrine, which I deem essential to the preservation of the true nature of institutions of government, it is highly satisfactory to me to be able to cite the opinion of the President of the United States and his immediate predecessor. The opinion of the latter was expressed in giving his negative, on the last acts of his administration, to a bill that had passed both Houses of Congress, on the subject of making appropriations for roads and canals. Among the reasons he assigns for exercising his right of negative, he observes, "That no power is not expressly given by the constitution, and that it cannot be deduced from any part of it without an inadmissible latitude of construction; and believing also that the permanent success of the constitution depends on a distribution of powers." And the President, in his message, at the opening of the late session of the National Legislature, expressed a cordial opinion on the same constitutional question, the ground "that Congress do not possess the right, assumed in the bill; that it is not contained in any of the specified powers granted to Congress," the President adds, "I can consider it, as a necessary mean, for carrying effect any of the powers specifically granted. Further to illustrate this important subject, at the same time to point out the legitimacy of acquiring power in instances where the distribution of it may be equivocal, the message that, "in cases of doubtful construction, it ports with the nature and origin of our institutions and will contribute much to preserve them, and to our constituents for an explicit power."

Under this aspect it must yield to the satisfaction to reflect, that constitutional principles bear with paramount weight on our councils: And, forbearing on my part to make an opinion on the subject of allusion, we may be confident that while the great and vital principle of our constitution are thus tenderly and fully guarded, the rights of the States and liberties of the people will remain unimpaired.

Gentlemen, we may recognize the just Divine goodness to our fathers, nor to ourselves. Future events are inscrutable. But we feel that the condition of our country is flourishing and happy; and it demands our gratitude to fathers of the revolution indeed profound much; but more is realized. They taught us the value, and inspired the blessings of civil and religious freedom; and who impudently exists to limit the human mind and restrain its progress? What authority to bind and enslave conscience? Nor is that all. A more insuperable foundation on the basis of justice and equality, peculiar spring and force has been imparted to the American character: And our country, but of yesterday, is rivaling in science, in the arts and the useful arts, the attainments of the ancient and improved nations of the world; and then we admire and venerate the wisdom of a benevolent Providence for all our exalted legacies and social blessings.

The Secretary will lay before you, Gentlemen, have recently received from the Hon. DANIEL A. SMITH, resigning his seat in the Senate of the United States.

Some further communications will be made to you hereafter by Message; and I shall derive satisfaction in uniting my own endeavors to yours to promote the public weal.

JOHN BROOKS
In SENATE, June 2, 1824.

ALDEN BRADFORD, Esq. was re-elected, and DANIEL SARGENT, Esq. Treasurer of the Commonwealth.

Tuesday, June 2.—A letter from the Hon. THOMAS DANE, declining to accept a seat on the Council Board, on account of deficiencies, was read in both Houses.

Wednesday, June 3.—An elaborate communication from the Commissioners of the Land Office, respecting public lands in Maine, was read in both Houses. Messrs. Pickman and Kimball were appointed a committee to examine the same.

Thursday, June 4.—Hon. Messrs. Willard, Noble, and Dwight, were appointed a committee to consider the expediency of putting the district voters on the same footing as the voters of the State, and to report on the right of suffrage for Governor and Council, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Hon. Messrs. Quincy and Lyman, were appointed a committee to investigate the concerns of the Commonwealth, and to report on the system of revenue and taxation, to report on the session.

Friday, June 5.—The Secretary of State, Mr. Ashmun, communicated a message to both Houses from the Governor, communicating a report on the progress of the Constitution of the

and the estimates, &c. of the
order by the Legislature for
the public records.

HOUSE, June 2.
The Committee on the
Public for the several
of last session, and of last
of death or resignation.

A resolution to remit the State
of Eastport assessed on them in
17, and executions for which the
been informed would be levied
of Washington, as soon as
of the town, w. Moose Island,
Eastport is on his Britannic
of the forces of his Britannic
which, we learn, will be immediately
agreed to the result of the
the treaty of Ghent.]—Cent.
Messrs. Dwight, Sumner, Wal-
Smith, were appointed to consider
the Excellency's speech as relates
to the preceding
[It will be seen by the preceding
the House neglected a similar
on the principle that proceedings
to originate in the House.]
the petition from Eastport,
the next session; and that
say his executions until then.

MELLEN is chosen a Sen-
for this state, by the Legislature,
Hon. Mr. Ashmun, resigned.
Messrs. PICKERING and FAY, elected
State have accepted their ap-
qualified, taken their seats.
Petitions are daily presented and
Houses, which our limits do
not allow.

RECORDED.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1818.

The attention of our readers to the
of Slavery in the United States, is
of this paper. We cordially unite
in the Christian Messenger in
the citizens of New-England by
another, could be made to feel a
in the condition of the slaves, than
manifested." We appear to
a hardening and stupefying fa-
disagreeable and awful subject;
and feel, as if such traffic in hu-
be numbered among our na-
or at least to be tolerated on the
point.

that in New-England, slavery is not
on this account we may be ready
free from the guilt which it in-
duces we do all that is necessary
have made every possible effort,
emerging from this deep, foul stain;
washed our hands and our gar-
ment, which, as a nation, we have
and shed? Is it not the collective
nation which protects and upholds
slaves in their tyranny? "What,"
the "Christian Disciple," "what
of these domineering lords, if
are no slaves should begeth with-
out, and leave the masters and
little this one question; *Whose turn*
in future?" We shudder at the
groans of St. Domingo still sound
The frown of incensed justice dares
How great and constant were the
holders during the late war; lest
and impatient victims of their
should be armed by the foe,
moment of invasion and alarm, to
"house of bondage." And still
of apprehension, the same source
and who can tell the possible
of this iniquitous and abominable
can tell how soon the great Go-
of the nations may cause "the wrath"
portion of mankind to "praise
the instrument of his vindictive
upon their merciless oppressors!—
that we should say or do anything
tempt them to become their own
can the liberties of a nation be
when we have removed their
in the minds of the people
that the gift of God? That
be violated but with his wrath?"
on much occasion, with a former
of this nation, to "tremble for
when we reflect that God is just!—
cannot sleep forever—that consi-
of the wheel of fortune, an exchange
among possible events—that it may
be by supernatural interference!—
has no attribute which can take
such a contest."

continuance of the slave trade, or
of our slaves become a question
Do not the true interests of na-
of the individuals require them "to
to love mercy?" The way and the
completing this great and necessary
the object itself, no real Christian,
can find room for a moment's de-
of our brothers' blood cries to
the ground! Every time we meet to
national independence, we do most
ourselves on this subject. The
upon the corner-stone of the
of the liberties stares us in the face,
of a powerful outrage upon the
which we boast. (To be continued.)

—The Communication in our
a Society for suppressing Intemper-
of New York, we are informed is
The form of a printed Circular-Letter,
with a written request, signed with
the pretended Secretary, for his pub-
person who could be so much in love
death, and destruction, as thus to
be an object of the pity and prayers
of the temperate citi-
will go to form such a Society
will result from this intended

—The School has recently been commenc-
ing-house of the Rev. Mr. Green,
Reading, Mass., and the Rev. Peter
of the American Education Society,
of fifty dollars for each by the
respective parishes.

UTILITY OF RELIGIOUS TRACTS.

[The following Letter, received by the gentle-
man to whom it is addressed, from a young La-
day in this town, we communicate with plea-
sure, for the encouragement of all those en-
gaged in the distribution of Religious Tracts.
We will only add, that upon enquiry, we learn
the facts are entitled to the fullest credit.]

Boston, April 23rd, 1818.

Sir—For the encouragement of the "Boston Au-
iliary Tract Society," of which you are president, I
transmit you, by request, a narrative of the effect
produced on my mind by the instrumentality of a
Tract, called the "Young Cottager," which was
presented me by a child under the age of 7 years.

On reading it I was brought, as I trust, by di-
vine grace, to behold in some degree my charac-
ter and situation as a sinner:—an enemy to God
and holiness, justly exposed to his wrath, travel-
ling the broad road to destruction, and living
without God and without hope in the world. My
past life, although morally good in the view of
the world, when compared with the holy law of
God, appeared exceedingly sinful. I had trans-
gressed against light and knowledge—had cast off
fear, and restrained prayer. The language of my
conduct invariably had been, "I will not have Christ
to reign over me; neither do I desire the knowledge
of his ways. I had not given my heart to God, con-
sequently all my thoughts, words and actions had
been only evil in his sight. Feeling that I was
the chief of sinners, I could not conceive the
situation of any other person to be so desperate
as my own. It appeared that I was beyond the
reach of mercy, and, without any alternative, it
only remained that justice should cut me down,
as a cumber of the ground, and make me eter-
nally as miserable as I was sinful. These, and the
like considerations, filled my mind with horror,
and almost complete despair, with little in-
termission, for seven days; when, at length,
through the boundless mercy of God in Christ, as
one of his faithful servants was pleading at the
throne of grace, that I might be brought down
to the mild sceptre of King Jesus, and experience
the joys of his salvation, my burden and fears
were sweetly removed, and, as I humbly hope,
I, as a prisoner, was loosed. Then with joy and
peace before unknown, I could say, "worthy is
the Lamb that was slain." Christ indeed was
precious to me; "the chiefest among ten thou-
sand, and one altogether lovely."

These having been my exercises a number of
months since, I can only add, that I have found
"the ways of wisdom to be ways of pleasantness,
and all her paths to be paths of peace." I have
to regret that I yet have so much remaining sin.
My prayer is that the work of sanctification may
be perfected in my soul.

After submitting this imperfect sketch, permit
me, through you, to exhort your society to con-
tinue their "labor of love," and not to be weary
in well doing; knowing that in due season they
shall reap, if they faint not. Doubtless time will
never disclose the benefit which many immortal
souls may derive from your united exertions; but
how happy the consideration to each member, that
on that day, when we shall all stand before the
judgment seat of Christ, here and there one will
be found, at the right hand of the Judge, who,
under God, will attribute their conversion to these
means which your Society have used.—
Wishing you, and each member, the uninterrupted
enjoyment of those blessings, which you en-
deavor to be instrumental in conveying to others,
and that the God of all grace may abundantly
succede your exertions, by the renewing influ-
ences of his holy Spirit, I subscribe myself yours, &c.

REVIVAL IN CHAMPION, N. Y.

Communicated for the Recorder.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. NATHANIEL
DUTTON, to his friend in this State, dated
"Champion, N. Y. April 21, 1818.

A church was organized in this town by the
Rev. Aaron Bascomb, from the Berkshire Mis-
sionary Society, June 15th, 1801, and consisted of
eleven members, most of them formerly members
of other churches who had come from New-Eng-
land. The church continued for several years
without the assistance of any public teacher, ex-
cept occasional missionary labors. During the
interval they had no pastor. Some additions
were made to their number of hopeful converts,
and others who moved into this place. In Nov.
1816, I engaged to preach with them six months.
There was then a considerable seriousness on the
minds of several individuals; and in the course
of the winter several of them became hopeful
subjects of divine grace. A little before the ex-
piration of the six months, I was installed their
pastor, May 21st, 1807. The church at this time
consisted of sixty members. It still increased,
though mostly by letter, till 1809; then shared a
partial revival—21 were added in the course of
the summer. From that time till the latter part
of the year 1816, great darkness and formality in
religion prevailed. It was a time of great stupi-
dity. The wise and foolish slumbered together.
For more than three years previous to the late
awakening, not more than three or four made a
public profession of religion. The concerns of the
present life seemed to engross almost their whole
attention. Family prayer, public worship and
the divine ordinances were awfully neglected. The
rising generation treated religious things with
great coldness and indifference. It seemed as if
a righteous God was about to forsake us altogether,
to give us up to hardness of heart and blindness
of mind. But in the midst of darkness and gloomy
fears, the Lord in his unspeakable mercy was
pleased to come by the special influences of his
holy Spirit, to arrest the attention of the
thoughtless and revive his work. The work was
very gradual for three or four months. There was
a visible increasing attention to meetings and to
hearing the word preached. Some of the church
began to awake, and be more earnest in prayer.
Conferences became frequent, full and interesting.
Now and then one enquired "what he should do
to be saved." In the month of March, 1817, the
work began to put on a more favorable appear-
ance. Conferences were held in almost every
part of the Society. It was proposed one Sab-
bath at the close of public worship to have a gen-
eral conference in the evening—the weather be-
ing very pleasant, and the travelling good, there
was a very crowded assembly. The universal
solemnity and wonderful engagedness seemed to
have a very happy effect. Several dated their
first convictions from this evening interview.—
From this time, for more than six weeks, scarcely
a day failed without hearing of some one being
struck down with conviction, and made joyful in be-
lieving. All meetings for religious purposes were
laid wholly aside, and they appeared far more en-
gaged to attend religious meetings, than they ever
did carnal diversions. Religion was the whole
topic of conversation in all their social visits.—
Some of all ages, from thirteen to upwards of six-
ty, were deeply impressed. The convictions of
some were so pungent, that it deprived them of a
great measure of their food and sleep for a sea-
son. Many who had long opposed the doctrines
of divine grace, now laid aside their opposition
and cordially embraced them; and acknowledged
that if gospel grace were not free and sove-
reign, there could be no hope for such great sin-
ners as they were. The awakening continued
through the following summer. And its happy
effects are indescribable. From the first Sabbath
in September till the first Sabbath in March, eight
were received into the church. The first Sabbath
in April, thirty-eight. The first Sabbath in July,
66. The first Sabbath in September, 25. The
first Sabbath in November, 4. The first Sabbath
in January, 1818, six. The first Sabbath in Feb-
ruary, three were added; making in the whole
of the awakening 160, besides 6 by letter. And
about 35 have united with the Baptists. This has

been truly a time of refreshing from the Lord.
There are now two hundred and thirty members
in the Congregational church. There are more
we charitably hope, who are subjects of the awa-
kening, that have not yet publicly professed
Christ, but they will before long. Those who
have made a public profession as yet, except in
two or three instances, appear well. The awa-
kening has now subsided. But we feel, sir, that
in all that God has wrought for us, we are bound
by every tie to bless and praise his holy name.

NATHANIEL DUTTON.

SEEDS OF WAR.

It will be recollected, that when General
Jackson captured the Spanish garrison of St.
Marks, he found therein two British subjects, by
the names of Arbuthnot and Ambrosie, one of
them a merchant, and the other a Lieutenant in
the British army.—As the British and Spanish
governments are in amity, the right of their sub-
jects reciprocally to dwell in each other's terri-
tory will not be controverted. Notwithstanding
this they were immediately brought to a Court-
Martial by Gen. Jackson. At this Court, Gen.
Gaines presided. The charges against them
were, That they supplied the Indians with arms
and munitions of war. They were both found
guilty, and sentenced, Arbuthnot to be hung, and
Ambrosie to be shot; and were executed the second
day after their sentence. They were con-
victed on the evidence of one Cook, who said he
was an accomplice.—Centinel.

Mr. J. W. TEN CATE, charge des affaires of his
Majesty the king of Netherlands, to the United
States, is succeeded by the appointment of Vi-
count DE QUARACK. Mr. TEN CATE is on his
way to this city, and will embark in a few days
for Europe in the brig Ohio, Carman, which is
fitting up in a suitable manner for his reception.
Mr. TEN CATE's recall is in consequence of his
appointment to represent his sovereign at Con-
stantinople which, however, we learn, has sin-
cely been superseded by a more important mission to
Frankfort, where he is called upon to watch over
the interests of his country at the ensuing meeting
of the allied princes at that place.—N.Y. Er. Post.

The President of the U. S. accompanied by the
Secretaries of War and of the Navy, left Wash-
ington, the 28th inst. on a tour of observation down
the Chesapeake. This excursion was to have
followed the laborious tour performed by the
President last year, but was then prevented by
the lateness of his return from the north west, and
by the intervention of other duties. Gen. Swift,
Chief Engineer, awaits the President at Norfolk,
and will accompany him on the tour.

On Sunday last, three black women were
committed to prison on a charge of having killed a
white woman. The physician who was called to
view the body of the deceased, gave it as his op-
inion, that she had received a violent contusion
on the head, which caused a compression of, and
an hemorrhage on the brain, and was the means
of her death.—Boston Daily Advertiser.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Savannah, (Geo.) May 10.—Gen. GLASCOCK,
in a despatch, dated the 2d inst. from Hartford,
speaking of the destruction of the Chehaw village
by Captain WRIGHT, says:—

"To say more to you than I have already said
on the subject of the friendship of the Indians in
the Chehaw Town appears to me almost useless.
If ever there was a transaction calculated to blast
the reputation of the State and throw a shade of
censure on an officer, it is the destruction of that
town, and the circumstances relating thereto.—
What, permit me to ask, must be the feelings of
every individual when informed, that in passing
through that town, we not only obtained a large
quantity of supplies for the use of the army, but had
to leave some of our sick under the protection of
these very people; and that 40 out of about 80
of that particular town, were regularly mustered
into the service of the United States, and have
been and were rendering important services at
the time their property was destroyed, and in all
probability some of their nearest relations mur-
dered. In fact, it has been represented from a
source which admits of no doubt, that one of the
Indians from Fort Scott, who was on furlough,
was killed in the affray! Major Howard, an In-
dian whose friendship was never before doubted;
an Indian who in the most hazardous times ac-
companied Major Woodward to Fort Gaines; he,
even after the firing and murder commenced, con-
scious of his friendship, stepped from within his
doors, in front of the line, with the flag of friend-
ship; it was not respected, a general fire was
made; he fell and was bayoneted. If such acts
as these are to be tolerated, security can never
be given to our frontiers, unless there be a gen-
eral extermination. Already has the life of one
man been forfeited. Three men who were left at
Fort Scott sick, obtained a furlough, and not be-
ing apprized of the destruction of the town, passed
through the place. On arriving at the River,
one of them in obtaining a canoe for the purpose
of crossing, was killed; the other two immedi-
ately returned; one of them only has arrived—it
is apprehended the other is lost."

A Court of Inquiry has been called on Capt.
Obed Wright's conduct.
Gen. MITCHELL is using every exertion to re-
pair, as soon as possible, the destruction of the
Chehaw village.

"Fort Deposit, April 2.—Stokey, a Cherokee,
having in a fit of intoxication, struck a white lad
with a slab, and which occasioned his death,
made his escape, was followed by some light
horse, overtaken, and shot."

NORFOLK, (Vir.) May 27.—The following sin-
gular circumstance took place a few days ago.
A wind mill on the farm of Mr. Ward, being in
rapid motion, the bed stone by some unaccount-
able means, burst asunder, with a noise similar to the
report of a pistol, while the fragments forced their
way through the weather boarding of the mill
with a violence scarcely conceivable. The mil-
ler, a colored man, had left the mill only a few
minutes before, but was returning, and had got
within a few steps off, at the moment the explo-
sion took place, when a small fragment of the
stone, after passing through the side of the mill
house, struck him on the head and instantly kil-
led him.

Fatal Effects of Slavery.

WINCHESTER, (Vir.) MAY 23.—On the eve-
ning of the 12th inst. Dr. Robert Berkeley, of this
county, was called from his dwelling, and told,
that Randolph, a runaway slave, had returned to
his cabin.—On repairing to the cabin, the Doctor
found the fellow at the door, with a club in his
hand, which he attempted to take from him.—A
contest ensued, in which the Doctor was knocked
down, killed, and his body thrown into a fire and
wholly consumed. It was supposed other slaves
were engaged in the murder, and that they then
robbed the house. A hue and cry was set upon
the perpetrators of the crime, and Randolph, and
fifteen others have been apprehended.

Capt. Woodhouse of Wethersfield, lately caught
in one day, and with one seine, 200 fine Shads;
which were presumed to be worth 1000 dollars.

In a single township in Pennsylvania, consist-
ing of only 80 families, there were 22,000 wt. of
Maple Sugar manufactured during the last season.

The Rev. Jonathan Mayhew Wainwright, has
been installed Rector of Christ Church in Hartford.

At a late ordination held at Stamford, (Conn.) by
the Rev. H. Hobart, Mr. Augustus Fitch, and
Mr. Leverett Bush, were admitted to the holy or-
der of Deacons.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Private accounts received at Charleston, (via
Kingston) from gentlemen of veracity at Puerto
Cabello and Carracas, state that a severe battle
was fought at Valencia on the 17th April, between
the Patriots and Royalists. The forces of the
former, it is said, attacked the Spanish army un-
der the command of General Lopez, (General
Morillo being mortally wounded, as is supposed
in a preceding action,) and compelled them to
retreat to Puerto Cabello, where the residue of
their forces was stationed. General Lopez, to-
gether with thirty of his principal officers, were
killed in the engagement. The whole number of
the Royalists in Venezuela were said to have
been in the action. Carracas and La Guayra it
is expected are in possession of the Independents,
as detachments were ordered on immediately to
occupy them. Valencia, after the battle, was in-
stantly evacuated by the inhabitants.

Other accounts give the victory in these actions
to the Royalists.

FROM DEMARARY.

From an official statement in Demarary papers
of the finances of the Colony of Demarary and Es-
sequibo, it appears that the receipts of the year
1817 amounted to the sum 526,938 guilders. Of
this amount 333,409 guilders were derived from
a tax on produce, 86,090 from a tax on income,
which falls solely on those whose income exceeds
2000 guilders per annum, and 15,096 guilders
from a tax on slaves. The expenditures amount-
ed to 489,315 guilders, of which 181,293 were
paid on fixed salaries, 49,812 in allowances and
rations to the Indians, and 17,250 for repairs of
bridges. The number of slaves attached to es-
tates is 62,412—other slaves 10,269, total 72,681.
The number of carriages is 232—Horses 857.

The following is extracted from the return of the
produce of the United Colony during the year 1817.

Demarary.	Essequibo.
Sugar, lbs.	22,767,125
Rum, galls.	946,108
Molasses, do.	522,908
Coffee, lbs.	5,370,418
Cotton, do.	3,858,889
	30,482,555
	1,109,181
	548,151
	909,454
	536,048

The Demarary papers contain accounts of two
expeditions which had been fitted out against the
Bush Negroes, who had recently been guilty of
serious depredations on the whites, and of several
murders. One of these parties returned, after a
fatiguing march of six days, without having dis-
covered any track of the negroes. The other
which proceeded in the direction of Berbice, re-
turned after an absence of near three weeks, hav-
ing killed four negroes, including a principal
leader, and taken prisoners two men, and two
women. They found extensive fields of rice and
other provisions in cultivation which they laid waste.

FROM HAYTI.

Extract of a letter, dated on board U. S. ship Hor-
net, Cape Henry, April 29.

"We arrived here from New-York on the 22d
inst. His sable Majesty will not receive Mr. Tay-
lor, because his credentials are not addressed to
"Henry, King of Hayti." We expect to sail to-
morrow for Port-au-Prince, and thence to the
Spanish Main. On our arrival here we fired a
salute of 21 guns, which was returned by the
same number.—His majesty spends most of his
time in the country, superintending the building
of a fortification. It is situated on the summit of
a very high mountain, having but one passage to
it, which has been cut through the rock and will
not admit more than three men abreast. It is not
yet finished, although he has 300 pieces of can-
non mounted, most of which are brass, and none
less than 24 pounders. Within this fortification he
has provisions and clothing sufficient for the sub-
sistence of an army of 20,000 men for seven years."

A letter dated St. Stephens, May 4, from the
Governor of Alabama Territory, to a gentleman
in Milledgeville, says, "I have sent a force to at-
tack the Indians beyond the Spanish line, which
will give security to our frontier in a short time."

NEW-ORLEANS, April 3.

Something Brewing.—A large banditti, said to
be upwards of 2500, have arrived at Galveston;
and have among them several French Marshals
and Generals, who were supposed to be quietly
cultivating the Olive in Alabama.

MARRIAGES.

In Boston, Mr John Carter to Miss Eunice Dog-
get—Mr Wm. Austin to Miss Deborah Gardner;
Mr Ellis G. Blake 2d, to Miss Sarah B. Wiswall—
Mr George Coleman to Miss Sarah S. Wendell.
In Charleston, Mr John Harris, to Miss Eliza
Whittemore.—In Medford, Mr James T. Floyd, jr.
to Miss Lydia Rogers.—In Watertown, Mr Benj.
Hoyt, of Newburyport, to Miss Mary Perry, of
Dorchester.—In Newburyport, Capt. John S. Pear-
son, to Mrs. Harriet Lurvey; Mr Greenleaf Dole,
to Miss Selina Tittcomb.—In Worcester, Mr Adol-
phus Fletcher to Miss Sarah Stow.—In N. Brook-
field, Mr Charles M. Deland, to Miss Esther B.
Harwood; Mr Thomas A. Harwood to Miss Han-
nah P. Pellet.—In Windsor, Vt. Mr John T.
Leverett to Miss Sophia Harris.—In Bristol, R. I. the
Rev. Benj. B. Smith, to Miss Betsy Bosworth.

DEATHS.

In Boston, Mr Luther Crane, of Canton, aged
59.—Mr Isaac Mallet, jr. aged 41.—Miss Sally
Bridge, aged 24.—Mr. Nathaniel Lindsey, aged 31.
In Roxbury, Mrs. Abigail, relict of the late Dr.
Thomas Williams, aged 80.

In Cambridge, Mrs. Catharine, wife of Rev. Ti-
mothy Davis, of Wellest, aged 33; Mrs. Ruthe,
wife of Mr Oliver Blake, aged 42.—In Newton,
Mrs. Mary Beals, aged 55.—In Billerica, Eleanor,
daughter of Capt. Joseph Davis.—In Salem, Miss
Susan Hathorne, aged 59; John Hutton, Esq. 66;
Mr. Daniel Bancroft, 63.—In Newbury, Mr Da-
vid Ordway, 75.—In Easthampton, Mr Philip Clark,
aged 86.—In W. Springfield, Mr James Doane, 60.
In Lenox, Capt. John Morrell, 66.—In Newbury,
Christopher R. Perry, Esq.—In Ashford, Mr. Me-
dina, Preston, aged 78.—In Needham, Mr Francis
Stedman, aged 30; Mrs. Huldah, dau. of Enoch
Fisk, Esq. aged 22.—In Westport, Mr Isaac Brown-
nell, aged 46.—In New-Jersey, Benj. Clark, an
aged and respected Minister of the Society of Friends.

On the 2d inst. at the house of his father, the
Hon. Ammi R. Mitchell, in North-Yarmouth, Mr.
GARDNER MITCHELL, late of Boston, aged 25.
In Ellington, Con. Mrs. Tabitha Eaton, aged 77;
she had left the house where she resided about
30 minutes, when she was found dead in the road.
—In New-York, Capt. Philip Brum, aged 42, of
a contusion received on board the U. S. ship Sa-
ratoga, at the battle of Champlain.—In Arundel,
Mrs. Grace, the third wife of John Mitchell, Esq.
and one of three sisters, who, in less than four
months, have died of consumption.—In Penobscot,
a son of Capt. Daniel Wardwell, aged 10; killed
by being thrown from a horse.

Shocking Accident.—A letter from a citizen of
Unadilla to the editor, dated the 12th inst. relates
the following melancholly accident: "This day
will be interred in this village, three of the chil-
dren of Mr. Elisha Harris, who were yesterday
drowned in a mill-pond, situate within a few rods
of Mr. Harris's house. The children were miss-
ing for some time, and not being heard by the
mother, she left her work and went to the door
and called for them. No answer being given,
she immediately repaired to the mill-pond. It is
impossible to describe the anguish of this affec-
tionate mother, on beholding her little favorite
daughter floating upon the water near the shore,
while two of her sons, the eldest about nine years
old, were on the bottom, the water about three
feet deep. All exertions to resuscitate them
were unavailing." [Cooperstown, Pa. paper.]

OBITUARY—COMMUNICATED.

Died, at South-Reading, May 16, Miss Mary
Evans, aged 12. In the death of this child,
surviving friends and relations have sustained a
loss, the recollection of which, time can never
fully eradicate. Every charm that can attract,
and every virtue that can exalt, were united in
this early victim of the terrific king. The sweet-
ness of her disposition obtained the love, and the
native ease and dignity of her manners excited
the admiration of all who beheld her. But these
endearing qualities, which are so well adapted to
conciliate the private affections, are far inferior
to the uncommon powers of intellect, that from
infancy distinguished her. She attained an ele-
vated rank in the pursuit of early studies. The
rudiments of science, she cultivated with the
happiest success, and never failed to receive the
highest encomiums of her instructor for her un-
usual progress. She wrote with ease, and real
elegance. Nor was she unknown at the enwrap-
ping seat of the Muses. Her specimens of po-
etry are sufficient to prove, that had she escaped
the grasp of the grim tyrant, she might hereafter
have justly claimed the poet's laurel. But all
these excellencies vanish before the calm resig-
nation, that marked her last moments. When
told she must die; the grief her loss would oc-
casion her weeping friends, appeared her only regret.

In North-Carolina, Miss Elizabeth Hall, aged
16—killed by attempting to jump from a chaise
when the horse was frightened. A young lady
who was in the chaise with her, escaped unhurt,
with an infant child in her arms.

NOTICE.

THE Norfolk Auxiliary Society for the Educa-
tion of Pious Youth for the Gospel Ministry,
will hold their annual meeting at the Meeting-
house in Franklin, on Wednesday, the 10th of
June, inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. and at 11 o'clock
A. M. A Sermon will be delivered on the occasion
by the Rev. Mr. CONNAR. At the close of pub-
lic services, a Collection will be taken up to aid
the important objects of the Society. A general
attendance of its members & friends is requested.
June 2. S. GILE, Secy.

EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting of the Middlesex Auxil-
iary Society for educating pious youth for the
Gospel Ministry, will be holden at Macintosh's
Hotel, in Concord, on Wednesday, the 10th of
June next at 2 o'clock, P. M. Members and
friends of the Society are requested to attend
punctually. Agents who cannot make their re-
turns previous to the meeting, will feel the im-
portance of doing it at that time.

May 28, 1818. J. CHICKERING, Secy.

Pew in Park-Street Church.

TO be sold on WEDNESDAY NEXT, at one
o'clock, P. M. on the premises, Pew No. 11,
in Park-Street Church, being one of the best in
said House; belonging to a gentleman left town.
Terms liberal. June 9.

DANIEL MESSINGER.

No. 15, Newbury-street,
HAS imported in the Galea, from London, and
offers for sale, Gentlemen's superfine Hats in the
newest style.

Boys' drab and drab and green under do. do.
Children's Sidney and fancy trimmed do. do.

Boys' red and black Morocco Hats.

MILITARY HATS, with elegant Gold and Opera
Binding, gold and silver Loops and Tassels.

A FEW GOLD AND SILVER EPAULETTES,
Officers Long SILK SASHES,

Gold and Silver Vellum, Russian and Braid Lace.

A variety of Ladies' Plumes & Bonnet Trimmings.

HATTERS' TRIMMINGS, viz: Glazed Ging-
hams—Pelong and Pongee Silk, all colors, for
Hat Lining. HAT BUCKLES.

Gallion Bindings, Regent and other Hat Bands;
Cream colored, red, black, yellow and green Skiv-
ers, for Hat Leathers; Hatters' Irons; Cutting
and Rounding Knives; Baskets; Stamps; Jack
Cards; Loopings; Bow-strings, &c.

2 hds. southern Rabbit.

A very complete assortment of Hats, of his own
Manufacture. Military Hats made and trim-
med at the shortest notice.

Those friends who cannot make it convenient to
call as above, are requested to leave their or-
ders at his Son's store, No. 11, East End of the
Old State House, where

POETRY.

From the London Evangelical Magazine.

HYMN

SUNG BY THE ENFIELD SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.

WHEN bounty and goodness their efforts engage,
Our wants to supply, and our griefs to assuage,
We feel the soft influence descending around,
Like heavenly dew-drops that fall on the ground.

Or, like the fair streamlet that thro' the vale glides,
Revising the flow'ers that droop on its sides;
Such kindness shall still of our praise be the theme—
For we are the flow'ers that grow by the stream!

Or, like the young dawn of the wide-spreading day,
When shadows and vapours and mists flee away;
Diffusing its light and its joy thro' the glades—
Our friends are the morning—our sorrows the shades!

From God, as the fountain, our blessings all flow,
Our prospects above, and our comforts below;
The dew-drops, and streamlets, and dawning of days—
From Him we receive them, to Him be the praise!

MISCELLANY.

From the Christian Messenger.

HISTORICAL VIEW OF SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES.

I. ORIGIN.

Slavery, or the traffic of the human species, was of very early origin. It was practiced by all the nations of antiquity. But with the spread of Christianity this unnatural traffic gradually decreased till at length it was totally abolished. This happened soon after the destruction of the Western Roman Empire. Happy would it have been for the world, had it never afterwards been revived. The discovery of America gave rise to the African slave trade. Thus that event, which was the cause of much joy to one portion of our race, became the fruitful source of misery to another. This trade was first proposed by the Jesuit missionaries. These missionaries, who emigrated to this country for the purpose of promulgating the Christian religion, viewed with pain the rapid decrease of Indian population caused by the severe labor imposed by the Europeans. It was found that the object of their mission could never be obtained, till some measures were adopted to mitigate the sufferings of the natives. Their constitutions were slender, and they could not endure hardships, and should the present cruel treatment be continued, it would not be long, before they would be totally exterminated. For these reasons, after every other expedient had failed of success, the missionaries proposed to their government to transport negroes from Africa to dig in the mines, &c. to cultivate the lands of their newly discovered provinces. Strange inconsistency! that to relieve one portion of their fellow-men from slavery, they should throw the shackles upon another. We must not however be too hasty in our censures upon their conduct. They knew, that as the negroes had always lived nearly under the vertical sun, their constitutions were fitted to the climate of the new territories, I mean to the climate of the provinces in South America, and of the West India islands, which at that time composed almost all the territory possessed by the Spanish and Portuguese. To labor in such a climate was more than European constitutions were capable of supporting. They knew also, that the Africans were a more hardy race than the Indians, and better able to endure fatigue. This measure was first adopted by the Portuguese in the year 1508. The Portuguese were soon followed by the other nations of Europe. In the year 1562, the English first engaged in this traffic. John Hawkins fitted out the first English ship, which ever sailed to the coast of Africa for slaves. This man, by the most flattering promises, and the most glowing description of the fertility and richness of the American soil, seduced about 300 resolute adventurers, to accept of his proposal, and to embark for the happy country he had described to them. These he conveyed to Hispaniola, and sold to the Spaniards for slaves. In 1620, slaves were first introduced into Virginia by a Dutch ship from the coast of Africa, having 20 negroes on board, who were sold to the planters. In 1638, slaves were first to be found in Massachusetts. Such was the origin of that system, which has become so extensive as almost to threaten the destruction of a large section of our country.

II. How are slaves obtained?

The slaves may be divided into six classes, according to the different ways of procuring them.

1. *Prisoners of war.* The petty states on the coast of Africa are kept in continual broils by the slave merchants. As soon as the sails of the slave ships are seen, the chiefs prepare for an attack. They seldom make a formal declaration of war, but conduct their expeditions with the greatest secrecy, and fall upon the devoted settlement when it is apparently in the greatest security, and least prepared for defence. These wars are cruel beyond expression, and although commenced for the sake of the prisoners, yet in the heat of battle this object is forgotten, and frequently all without distinction are massacred.

The following account, related by one who was once engaged in this traffic, but who abandoned it from a thorough conviction of its injustice, will furnish a fair specimen of the manner in which these predatory wars are conducted. I shall give it as nearly as I am able from memory, in his own words. "As we drew near the coast, says he, we discovered at a little distance from the shore, a small village, situated on a delightful plain. All was peaceful & quiet. About midnight, a horde of banditti, who had been attracted by the sight of our vessel, rushed down from a neighboring hill, and in a few moments the whole village was in one general conflagration. The scene

of confusion which followed exceeded all description. Men, women and children came running towards the sea with the most frantic looks and doleful shrieks. The sight of our ship only increased the horrors of their condition. Many, in the height of their frenzy, rushed into the sea, and found a watery grave. A most dreadful massacre ensued. In short, but about forty, (if I rightly recollect the number,) were preserved to be sold to the slave merchant." Other accounts might be given which are no less shocking, but it is presumed to be unnecessary. It is true, indeed, that wars frequently arise from other causes. The prospect of obtaining slaves is however a great, and often the only motive of their engaging in them.

2. *Kidnapped persons.* Some are enticed on board the ship, and are not permitted to return. Others are first intoxicated, and when they become entirely helpless, they are dragged from their country and their home. Still greater numbers, however, are kidnapped by their own countrymen. Tempted by a desire for European commodities, the Africans waylay their countrymen, and employ every art to ensnare them. It once happened, that an African youth, as he was returning from a ship, where he had just sold a young girl, whom he had kidnapped, was himself waylaid and sold to the same captain who had purchased the girl. "What," says he to the captain, "do you buy me? I am a great trader." "No matter for that," was the reply, "I buy all I can get." The number of those who are kidnapped exceeds all belief.

3. The third class consists of those, whose villages have been depopulated by their own princes.

These petty princes are despotic, and are considered as the rightful possessors, not only of the property, but also of the persons of their subjects. When a prince has a desire for European commodities, and has no other method of obtaining them, if he is so firmly established in his government as not to stand in awe of his subjects, he selects what number he pleases, and sells them as slaves. But when he is not thus powerful, he selects his village, sets fire to it, seizes upon the unsuspecting inhabitants, and consigns them to slavery. Kidnapped persons, and such as are seized by public authority, are supposed to compose four-fifths of the whole number who are made slaves.

4. *Slaves by birth.* Many traders on the African coast have in their possession a large number of females, whose children are sold to the slave merchant. The child is sold at the proper age, while the parent is still retained.

5. *Convicts.* Previous to the introduction of slavery, the Africans punished their criminals much in the same manner as other barbarous nations. At present, no crime can be committed, no shadow of a crime devised, which is not punished by servitude. Almost every thing is construed into a crime. For some crimes the offender only is sold; for others all the males of his family; for others his whole family, &c. for crimes of still greater magnitude, all his relations are made slaves. For this reason, the prince, instead of desiring the number of crimes to diminish, often entices his subjects to commit them.

The manner in which their trials are conducted is worthy of notice. The accused, after fasting twenty-four hours, is presented with a cup of poisonous liquor. If, upon drinking this, he exhibits no symptoms of being poisoned, he is declared innocent. Otherwise, he is pronounced guilty. An antidote is then given to counteract the effects of the poison, and the prisoner receives his sentence. In consequence of this mode of trial, no man is secure. The least suspicion is followed by a trial before a public tribunal, and a trial before such a tribunal differs but little from actual condemnation. Sometimes indeed, the prince gives the antidote before the poison, which prevents the effects of the latter. His interest demands that some should be acquitted; for, should all that are accused be condemned, his subjects would soon suspect the equity of that mode of trial. The most common accusation before these tribunals, is witchcraft. More suffer for this, than for all other crimes united.

6. The sixth and last class which I shall mention, is composed of *debtors*. Such as are unable to discharge their debts are sold to satisfy the demands of their creditors.

To these some have added a seventh class, consisting of children who were sold by their own parents. It very seldom happens, however, that children are sold by their parents. Indeed, in no country are we furnished with examples of strong natural affection, more than in the clans of the rude uncivilized Africans. This affection is reciprocal. Mungo Park states, that the African children would resent an affront offered to the parent much sooner, than though the affront were offered to themselves. These children are often heard to say, "Strike me, but curse not my mother." Parental affection is equally strong, & extends not merely to the care of the body, but to the cultivation of the mind of the child. The parent's greatest consolation on the death of a child, is that it was never guilty of falsehood. Nothing then but absolute necessity would compel a parent to part with his child, much less to sell him as a slave. The mistake of those who have asserted that children are sold by their parents, probably arose from the fact, that when a trader offers a slave for sale, he says, "I have brought you a son."

The number of our fellow-men, who were yearly deprived of their liberty by this legalized piracy, before the abolition act was passed, has been computed at 100,000. This number is probably much too small. If then we add to this, the multitude who lose their lives in the wars, and in the pillage of villages, which are caused by the slave trade, we are compelled to ask, who must answer at the bar of God, for this waste of

human life? I might here convey you to those dwellings which have been deprived of a father, a mother, a child, a brother, or a sister. I might also describe the feelings of those who are about to bid an eternal farewell to their country and to their homes, with no prospect for the future but toils and stripes and chains. But the task is too painful, and I forbear. It is said that the Africans are destitute of all the sympathies of our nature, that they are united by no tender ties to their friends and their country? Facts have already been produced which evince the ardor of their natural affections. One fact will now be presented, as evidence of their strong attachment for the place of their nativity. It is this. Only a short time elapses, after a village has been depopulated, before it is again rebuilt. Those, who escape the pillage, flee to the woods, where they spend only a few months before they return, though with slow and cautious steps, and rebuild their native village. When then we consider the passions which must necessarily rend the bosoms of those who are doomed to slavery, and when we add to this, that great numbers are chained together, and confined in so small a space as scarcely to afford them room to lay themselves down, we are not surprised at the vast numbers who are the victims of disease and death during their passage across the ocean. When not more than one third die on the passage, and during the time of seasoning, as it is called, which includes six months from the time of landing, the owners are considered as having had a prosperous voyage. This probably is about an average proportion of those who die within this period of time.

(To be continued.)

EXHIBITION OF THE ASYLUM FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

HARTFORD, June 2.—On Thursday the 28th ult. the preceptors of this interesting institution made a public exhibition of the attainments of their pupils. It was held in the brick Meeting-house in this city, in the presence of the Governor, and both Houses of the General Assembly, and a large collection of people of both sexes, from this and the neighboring towns. Under the care of the Directors, who have ever watched over the interests of the Asylum with paternal solicitude and diligence, a stage was prepared for the pupils, with the necessary accommodations for writing, on which they were arranged with their respective preceptors.

The two Houses of the Legislature adjourned at 4 o'clock, and attended at the Meeting-house. The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Flint. Mr. Clerc, one of the instructors, himself deaf and dumb, then presented to the audience, a manuscript, which, by gestures perfectly intelligible, he signified was an Address which he wished to make to them, and then handed it to Mr. Gallaudet, the principal Preceptor, to read. Many addresses of Mr. Clerc, have been published, written on various occasions; but this much exceeded any of his former productions. After a pertinent introduction, he gave an account of the origin and successive progress of the system of instruction now pursued for the education of the Deaf and Dumb; and the success which has attended all well directed efforts on this system, even surpassing the expectations of its ardent patrons. He then stated the nature of the language of signs, which, being drawn from natural objects, and the spontaneous operations of the human mind, must be precise in its signification and of an unlimited extent. While the extent of this language increased the labor of the learner, it would make the attainment the more valuable, and adequate to all the purposes of human intelligence. He then observed that the labor of acquiring such a language must be greater than would be requisite for one of his audience to obtain a knowledge of the Greek or Latin, since they were already possessed of one language at least, and in all spoken languages there is an affinity. Yet he suggested a modest opinion that the deaf and dumb are capable of as rapid progress in the attainment of language, as is generally made by students in the learned languages in our colleges. An opinion, in which the most of his audience, before the conclusion of the exhibition, could fully concur. The Address was concluded with an impressive appeal to the audience, in behalf of the deaf and dumb in our State and country; and the importance of giving them such an education as may fit them for usefulness in society, and for endless felicity in the enjoyment of their God. Mr. Gallaudet informed the audience that the Address was wholly the work of Mr. Clerc, in style, language, and expression. This Address must convince every hearer of the attainments of which the deaf and dumb are capable. The language was correct, the thoughts interesting and useful, the reasoning forcible, while it evinced a knowledge of our country, of the character, manners, and common maxims of the people, which could hardly be expected from any foreigner that has not resided longer in this country than Mr. Clerc—less than two years.

A class of the younger pupils was then called from their seats by their instructor, Mr. Woodbridge, and wrote with promptitude and accuracy, terms and expressions which he dictated by signs. From single terms they proceeded to words and sentences, which evinced a combination of the, and a clear possession of complex ideas.

The second class exhibited under the instruction of Mr. Clerc. By his direction, they wrote the several organs of sense, described the operation of those organs, and the effects produced. He enquired of them "how many senses are there?" They wrote, *Five*. He next enquired, how many senses have you? They answered, *Four*. An answer with which the audience could not be unaffected. Various questions were proposed respecting natural objects, ordinary duties, and common events, to which their answers were correct and highly gratifying. The most of the enquirers were of a serious cast, which evinced, in the pupils, a knowledge of God, and the first principles of moral truth. Mr. Clerc, manifesting a strong apprehension lest his audience should be weary, dismissed his class, with a more limited performance than he would have gladly presented. The first class, consisting of five females and three males, were then introduced by Mr. Gallaudet, and a more interesting set of performers never appeared on any stage. A Roman Consul could ascend a stage and exhibit to wondering multitudes the plunder of desolated countries. Here was a proof to every feeling heart, that the deaf and dumb of our race, can be released from the moral and intellectual thralldom of ages, and be brought to the love of truth and the enjoyment of social blessedness. Passing over such performances as were exhibited by the other classes, this class was directed to those which evinced, in the fullest manner, the powers of reasoning, reflection, and the expression of their thoughts. They would describe actions which they saw without any communication of expression. The instructor took a basket of fruit and bore it across the stage. They wrote, *he carries the fruit*. The audience were informed that they could express an action in the different tenses of the verb. The instructor made signs on a lemon and a peach, and directed them to the pluperfect tense. They

wrote accordingly. He had squeezed the lemon before he pared the peach. And, after other signs, He had written the book before he brushed the hat. There were small verbal differences in their answers, which showed that they did not write mechanically, nor by concert. They did not look at the writings of each other. At the desire of Mr. Gallaudet, several questions were proposed by the audience. One by the Rev. Mr. Flint, "Where do we go when we die?" One answered, *We go to heaven*. Another, *We go to heaven if we are good*. Two others, *We go to heaven or hell*. The others were similar: A question, proposed by the Hon. Mr. Lauman, was, "Do you thank God for the Bible?" Some wrote, *We thank God for the Bible*. Others, *We do thank God for the Bible*. Another, *We thank God for the Bible of Jesus Christ*.

The length of this communication prevents the insertion of further particulars. No instructors of youth ever exhibited a more tender solicitude for the improvement of their pupils, or discharged their duties with more intense application, than those in this institution. And none ever had the reward of more affectionate diligence in their pupils. With the divine blessing this Asylum, now containing forty-two pupils, will long be one of the greatest ornaments of our country. The exhibition was concluded with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hawley. These remarks are from a spectator, not indifferent indeed, but in no way connected with the Asylum. [Con. Courant.]

The Christian Observer.

THOMAS B. WAIT & SONS, No. 9, Franklin Avenue, Boston, continue to receive subscribers for this work.—It was commenced in London, in the year 1802, & has been regularly republished in Boston, since the year 1811. The first three volumes, corresponding with 1802, 3, and 4, have been likewise republished; and it is a contemplation soon to resume the republication of the 6 intermediate vols. from 1805, to 1810, inclusive.

The Christian Observer is a work, which has now become considerably known, among literary men, and it has the peculiar good fortune to be more highly esteemed, in proportion as it is more intimately known and read. For the superior talents with which it is conducted, the candor and spirit of charity and Christian moderation, which forms a distinguishing feature in its character, it has been pronounced, by men of eminence in the departments both of science and theology, to be first among the periodical publications of the day. The following notice is from the pen of a learned and pious clergyman in a neighboring metropolis, and was written with a view to recommend it particularly to the people of his charge, and to his fellow townsmen.

"We would recommend the Christian Observer to the public from a conviction of its intrinsic excellence. It is not a new work that has to make an experiment of public opinion, but has been published for fifteen years, and is acknowledged to be one of the best productions of the English press. Its professed object is the dissemination of religious and moral instruction; and never was an object more happily obtained. The religious sentiments it avows are decidedly of what is termed, the orthodox character; but they are expressed with so much modesty, mildness, and Christian charity, as not to give the slightest offence to the most temperate sectarian. The Christian Observer is the production of some of the most upright Christians and accomplished scholars in England. This fact must be evident to every one who peruses the work. Upon every page it breathes the most ardent piety, free from fanatical cant or superstitious rigour. Every sentence is rich with instruction, and its periods are embellished by literature and taste. The work is not confined to religion and morals. It occasionally enters the field of criticism, and has produced some of the ablest and most beautiful reviews we have ever read. Indeed it is almost impossible to read the Christian Observer without improving both our literary taste and our religious affections. It is a work that we would recommend to be taken by every family. It will afford an appropriate and rich repast for a Sunday evening, and must do good wherever it is taken. No work within our knowledge comprehends at the same time so much religion and literature, instruction and entertainment, orthodoxy and catholicism, rational piety and correct taste. It invests Christianity with new charms, and 'truths divine come mended' from its pages."

The work is issued in Monthly Numbers of from 64 to 72 pages; which, with an Appendix, form a volume every year of about 900 pages. The Numbers are reprinted with as much expedition as possible, after the London copy is received, and are executed with neatness and accuracy. Nothing is omitted and nothing added.

CONDITIONS.

I. The price of each Monthly Number is 37 1-2 cents, and of the Appendix, 20 cents, making \$4 70 per annum; payment of which is expected on delivery of the sixth number. But subscribers, who receive their numbers by mail, will be abated the seventy cents, as some indemnity for the expense of postage, provided they pay in advance.

II. Associates, or individuals, who become responsible for the payment of five copies, will be allowed ten per cent. discount; or for the payment of ten copies fifteen per cent. discount.

III. The price of each single volume, already published, is \$4 75 in boards, or \$5 bound & lettered.

IV. Subscribers for the whole work, or even the first nine volumes (called the anterior series) will be allowed ten per cent. discount, from the prices quoted in the last article. Clergymen, who interest themselves to procure subscription will be allowed twenty per cent. on subscribers, for whole sets, or for the anterior series.

CHRISTIAN BAPTISM.

JUST published, and for sale by SAMUEL T. ARMSTRONG, at No. 50, Cornhill, A Reply to the Rev. Mr. Judson's Sermon on Christian Baptism; containing an official statement of facts, connected with his change of sentiments respecting Baptism, never before published. By Enoch Pond, Pastor of the Congregational Church in Ward, (Mass.)

Clergymen in the vicinity of the Author, speak of the above work, as being "not only a full reply to Mr. Judson, but also a lucid statement and confirmation of the truth respecting the controverted subject of Baptism, well worthy the perusal of the Christian public." Price 50 cents single, \$5.00 per dozen.

Also—A few copies of the same author's Controversy with Dr. Bancroft, on the subject of Religious Conferences. 6w May 19.

Particular Notice!

ARMSTRONG'S Edition of SCOTT'S FAMILY BIBLE will be raised three dollars a set after the first day of July, to Booksellers, and to subscribers. Four volumes of this edition are published, and the other two will be ready in a few weeks. Those who intend to subscribe should apply without delay to avoid the advanced price.

All agents who have names not returned to the publisher, or who shall be able to obtain any names prior to the first day of July, will be supplied on the same terms as heretofore. The rise of the price is necessary to indemnify the publisher for the loss of interest and for the risk;—he invites all who desire to have the work, to send their names and have it at the old price. To such as cannot make it convenient to pay at present, a reasonable credit will be given. May 19. 6w

Life of Rev. C. Buchanan.

CHARLES EWER, Sign of the AND HEART, No. 51, Cornhill, has published, MEMOIRS of the Life and Writings of the Rev. CLAUDE BUCHANAN, D.D., Provost of the College of Fort William, and author of Christian Researches in Asia, By HUGH F. RUSSELL, M.A. of St. John's Oxford. Price in boards \$1—bound \$1 50.

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